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(54) METHOD FOR SELECTING RADIO BASE STATION OF CELLULAR MOBILE  
RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To lower the probability of a failure in channel allocation by making each radio base station broadcast channel use rates by systems over a control channel as to a communication channel group that can be allocated.

CONSTITUTION: A moving body exchange 1 is connected to a general public telephone network and has a switching control function and a radio base station managing function and makes a call connection with a mobile terminal 5. Radio base stations 2-4 have transmitting and receiving functions for full-rate type and half-rate type communication channels and broadcast the channel use rates by the systems over control channels as to the communication channel group that can be allocated. The mobile terminal 5 selects a radio base station as a connection destination candidate under the best advantageous conditions according to the reception state of the control information and the received channel use rate

information right after the power source is turned ON, in its wait state, or in a mobile terminal initiative hangover state. Consequently, the probability of a failure in communication channel allocation at the time of call is reduced and the traffic is dispersed.

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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It has two or more migration terminals which can communicate with two or more base transceiver stations which can communicate with the method with which plurality differs by at least one of said the methods. It can set to the cellular mold mobile radio communication system which assigns the channel for a communication link and sets up a communication line when the call request from a migration terminal or a call-in demand to a migration terminal is. In the selection approach of the base transceiver station which serves as a connection place candidate from a migration terminal said base transceiver station The operating condition according to said method of the channel for a communication link which

can be assigned, respectively It broadcasts towards said two or more migration terminals by the control channel assigned according to the individual to the base transceiver station concerned. Said migration terminal While scanning sequentially said control channel which said two or more base stations send and observing the receive state of the control channel which can receive The selection approach of the base transceiver station characterized by choosing the base transceiver station which observes the operating condition according to method of the channel for a communication link in the base transceiver station which sends this control channel, and serves as a connection place candidate from said observation.

[Claim 2] It is the selection approach of the base transceiver station according to claim 1 which the channel for a communication link in which said assignment is possible is classified according to said method, respectively, and is specified for said every base transceiver station, and said base transceiver station broadcasts the channel activity ratio for every channel group for a communication link according to all directions type, respectively, and observes said channel activity ratio it is broadcast from each base transceiver station that said migration terminal is.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the approach of choosing the base transceiver station which serves as a connection place candidate from a migration terminal side in the time of call connection etc. about cellular mobile radio communication system.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In a cellular mobile radio communications system, the channel for a communication link used for transmission of a call between a base transceiver station and a migration terminal corresponds to occurrence of a call, it is assigned by the main \*\* of a base transceiver station from the communication channel in idle status each time, and use is presented with it. The migration terminal has chosen the base transceiver station (or wireless cel) of the connection place candidate whom self should contact from the information information broadcast by the control channel which a base transceiver station sends at the time of call generating etc. It is started just behind powering on, and selection of such a base transceiver station is awaited, and is performed to a fixed period in the condition. Moreover, even if it is under message, it is carried out in preparation for the case where channel switching is needed. As [ try / for assignment of a communication channel not to go wrong at

the time of call generating by selecting the base transceiver station which is sending the control channel by which the receive state of a control channel is important and stability and sufficient field strength are observed conventionally as a technical condition of connection candidate base transceiver station selection as a connection place candidate / (conventional method 1) ] moreover, the thing for which the result of having observed, the operating condition, i.e., the \*\*\*\* condition, of the channel for a communication link, is mutually exchanged among all the neighboring base transceiver stations located in the interference area of each base transceiver station like reference 1 -- high -- there is a method which enables assignment of an efficiency communication channel (conventional method 2).

[0003] In order to hold on the other hand recent years more many subscribers and to aim at a deployment of a radio frequency, the half rate-ized technique of a voice coding rate is developed, it is expected that the system by which the full rate method and the half rate were intermingled in the near future appears, but since a voice coding algorithm differs from error control system, both methods are incompatible. Therefore, in addition to the conventional radio-channel management, in a base transceiver station, the radio-channel management corresponding to two or more methods will be needed from now on. Since it corresponds to such a situation, there is a method which raises the utilization ratio of the channel for a communication link like reference 2 by setting up priority in order of selection of the channel group for a communication link for every (every [ for example, ] group to which either a full rate method or a half rate can communicate with the group who can communicate only by the full rate method) migration terminal group, and assigning the intact channel of the high channel group for a communication link of priority (conventional method 3).

[0004] Reference 1:"mobile radio communication system" JP,1-122219,A (artificer Yamauchi snowy road)

Reference 2:"communication channel allocation method" JP,63-103525,A (artificer Tajima \*\*, the Inaba \*\*, Horikawa Izumi)

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As for a migration terminal, in any case, by the above-mentioned conventional methods 1-3, a connection place candidate's base transceiver station is chosen as not knowing for the \*\*\*\* condition of the channel for a communication link of each base transceiver station. Therefore, when all the channels for a communication link of a method to use or it can use a migration terminal in the base transceiver station which the migration terminal chose are used, the assignment of the channel for a communication link performed after call-in requiring [ the call request of a migration terminal or ] of a migration terminal goes wrong, and call connection is impossible. Usually, the problem that it is impossible in spite of regarding that a migration terminal is in a service within the circle if it is received normally and the control channel from a base transceiver station chooses a connection place candidate's base transceiver station by this as a migration

terminal user being in a service within the circle in being above since it displays on a migration terminal user will arise. [ of call connection ]

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The selection approach of the base transceiver station which serves as a connection place candidate from a migration terminal in the cellular mold mobile radio communication system of this invention A base transceiver station the operating condition according to method in the channel for a communication link which can be assigned, respectively It broadcasts towards two or more migration terminals by the control channel assigned according to the individual to a base transceiver station. A migration terminal While scanning sequentially the control channel which two or more base stations send and observing the receive state of the control channel which can receive, the operating condition according to method of the communication channel in the base transceiver station which sends a control channel is observed, and the base transceiver station which serves as a connection place candidate is chosen from the observation.

[0007]

[Function] When it awaits and channel switching is needed during the time or a message, although the base transceiver station of the connection place candidate whom a mobile station should contact is chosen, the conditions of the both sides of the operating condition according to method of the communication channel in the receive state and base transceiver station of the control channel which a base transceiver station sends are combined, and an advantageous connection place candidate's base transceiver station is chosen.

[0008]

[Example] Next, the example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0009] The configuration schematic drawing of the cellular mold mobile radio communication system with which, as for drawing 1 , the selection approach of the base transceiver station of this example is applied, the flow Fig. of operation in which drawing 2 shows the process of the selection approach of the base transceiver station of this invention, and drawing 3 are drawings showing the example of the observation of the receive state partition of a control channel, and the channel activity ratio for every channel group for the communication link according to method.

[0010] The mobile radio communication system of drawing 1 serves as the base transceiver stations 2, 3, and 4 of the wireless cels 20, 30, and 40 which exist in the center mostly, and the mobile exchange 1 by which these base stations are connected from the migration terminal 5, and the mobile exchange 1 is connected with the common public network. In addition, generally, although an actual system consists of many base transceiver stations more, a fundamental configuration does not change it to the case of this Fig.

[0011] The mobile exchange 1 has an exchange control function and a base transceiver station function manager, and performs call connection to a migration terminal. Base

transceiver stations 2-4 have the transceiver function of the channel for a communication link of a full rate method and a HAFURETO method, and the wireless cels 20 and 30, and the migration terminal and radio in 40 are performed, respectively.

[0012] in addition, the channel for a communication link -- every base transceiver station -- and it shall be specified for every full rate method and half rate Base transceiver stations 2-4 are performing within the system operational administration of the channel group for a communication link specified, respectively, and are broadcasting the channel activity ratio for a communication link for every full rate method and half rate in a channel group by control channels 21, 31, and 41. The migration terminal 5 shall be in the location in contact with either of the base transceiver stations 2-4 at the time of call generating.

[0013] Then, with reference to drawing 2, the actuation whose migration terminal 5 chooses a connection place candidate's base transceiver station is explained.

[0014] First, the received electric-field level and receiving quality of the control channel 21 which a base transceiver station 2 sends are checked (step 1), and the rank division of the receive state is carried out (step 2). For example, it considers as four steps of ranks 1-4 in good order, and ranks 1-3 are the rank divisions in sufficient receive state to carry out radio, and a rank 4 makes them a receive state inadequate for carrying out radio.

[0015] In addition, in the case of a rank 4, it moves to the check of the receive state of the following control channel (step 2N).

[0016] In the case of ranks 1-3, the channel activity ratio for every channel group for the communication link according to method broadcast by the control channel 21 can be observed (step 3), and it can know the activity ratio of the channel for a communication link for every channel group for a communication link according to the full rate method which can be assigned by the base transceiver station 2, and half rate.

[0017] The above actuation is performed about a control channel 31, a control channel 41, and all the control channels in a system (step 4), and it moves to selection actuation of a connection place candidate's base transceiver station after that (step 5).

[0018] The example which chooses the connection candidate base transceiver station which a mobile station 5 performs about a case so that the receive state of each control channel which exists now more than fixed receiving level, and the channel observation in use broadcast may be drawing 3 is explained.

[0019] The selection approach is considered in the combination of a selection condition as shown below. The activity ratio of the channel for a communication link to which the activity ratio of the channel for a communication link to which a selection condition 1 takes a full rate method, and a selection condition 2 take a half rate, and a selection condition 3 are the receive states of a control channel.

[0020] For example, when priority is given to the communication link of a full rate method in the first place, a selection condition 1 is the smallest at less than 100% first, when a selection

condition 3 chooses the best base transceiver station by less than three ranks and there is no applicable base transceiver station, a selection condition 2 is the smallest at less than 100%, and a selection condition 3 chooses the best base transceiver station by less than three ranks. In not fulfilling the above conditions, it notifies a user of it indicating by the outside of the circle, and being unable to communicate. Therefore, in the case of drawing 3, since each receive state rank of the control channel of less than 100% of base transceiver stations 3 and 4 is 3, the activity ratio of the channel group for a communication link of a full rate method chooses the base transceiver station 3 where an activity ratio is smaller as a selection place candidate's base transceiver station. In this case, it is planned that the communication channel assigned takes a full rate method.

[0021] Conversely, when priority is given to the communication link of a half rate, the channel activity ratio of a selection condition 2 is 50%, and the receive state rank of a selection condition 3 will choose the superior base transceiver station 2.

[0022] Although it will be in the condition that it cannot talk over the telephone until the receive state of a control channel will choose the best base transceiver station 2 and an empty channel is made if the conventional technique is followed, such a problem is avoidable by the above selection approaches.

[0023] Although the example was described above, as for method distinction, the number of methods is not restricted to two methods in addition to distinction of a full rate and a half rate, either.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, this invention is effective in the ability to reduce the probability for the channel assignment for a communication link at the time of call connection or the channel change under message to go wrong by choosing the base transceiver station of the connection place candidate who a migration terminal gets to know the activity ratio of the channel group for the communication link according to method of each base transceiver station, combines with the receive state of a control channel, and is in good conditions. Moreover, when a migration terminal chooses from the smallest base transceiver station of a channel activity ratio like the selection approach of an example, there is effectiveness which distributes traffic.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the configuration schematic drawing of cellular mobile migration communication system.

[Drawing 2] It is the selection actuation flow Fig. of the base transceiver station in the system

of drawing 1 .

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the observation of a control channel.

[Description of Notations]

1 Mobile Exchange

2, 3, 4 Base transceiver station

20, 30, 40 Wireless cel

21, 31, 41 Control channel



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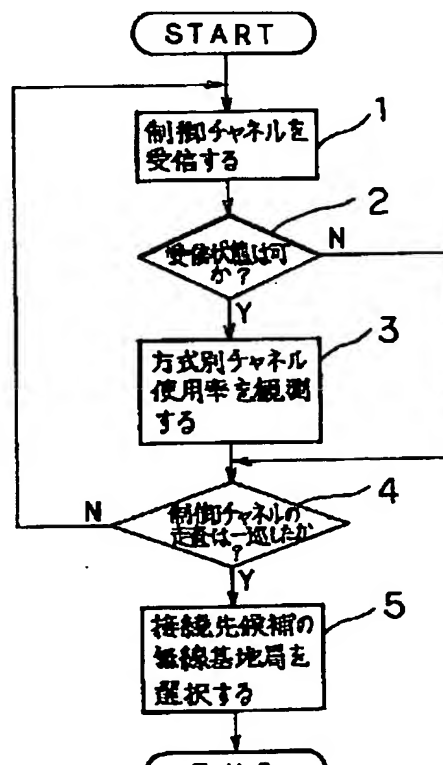
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(54) 【発明の名称】 セルラ型移動無線通信方式における無線基地局の選択方法

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 複数の方式が混在する移動無線通信システムにおいて、移動端末の発呼要求時または移動端末への着呼要求時等に行われる通信用無線チャンネル割り当てに失敗する確率を減らす。

【構成】 各無線基地局は、それぞれ割り当て可能な通信用チャンネル群に関して方式毎のチャンネル使用率を制御チャンネルで放送し、移動端末は、電源投入直後、その後の待ち受け状態、あるいは移動端末主導のハンドオーバー時に、制御情報の受信状態および前記チャンネル使用率から最も有利な条件にある接続先候補の無線基地局を選択する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 複数の異なる方式により通信可能な複数の無線基地局と、前記方式の少なくとも 1 つにより通信可能な複数の移動端末を有し、移動端末からの発呼要求または移動端末への着呼要求があった場合に通信用チャネルを割り当てて通信回線を設定するセルラ型移動無線通信システムにおける、移動端末からの接続先候補となる無線基地局の選択方法において、

前記無線基地局は、それぞれ割り当て可能な通信用チャネルの前記方式別の使用状況を、当該無線基地局に個別に割り当てられた制御チャネルによって前記複数の移動端末に向けて放送し、

前記移動端末は、前記複数の基地局が発信する前記制御チャネルを順次走査し、受信可能な制御チャネルの受信状態を観測するとともに、該制御チャネルを発信する無線基地局における通信用チャネルの方式別の使用状況を観測し、前記観測結果より、接続先候補となる無線基地局を選択することを特徴とする無線基地局の選択方法。

【請求項 2】 前記割り当て可能な通信用チャネルはそれぞれ前記方式別に区分されて前記無線基地局毎に指定され、前記無線基地局はそれぞれ各方式別の通信用チャネル群毎のチャネル使用率を放送し、前記移動端末は各無線基地局から放送される前記チャネル使用率を観測する請求項 1 に記載の無線基地局の選択方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明はセルラ型移動無線通信システムに関し、特に移動端末側から呼接続時等において接続先候補となる無線基地局を選択する方法に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】 セルラ型無線通信システムにおいては、無線基地局と移動端末間で呼の伝送に用いられる通信用チャネルは、呼の生起に対応し、無線基地局の主動によって空き状態にある通信用チャネルからその都度割り当てられ使用に供される。移動端末は無線基地局が発信する制御チャネルによって放送される報知情報から、呼発生時等に自己のコンタクトすべき接続先候補の無線基地局（あるいは無線セル）を選択している。このような無線基地局の選択は、電源投入直後に開始され、待ち受け状態で一定周期に行われる。また、通話中であってもチャネル切替えが必要になる場合に備えて行われる。接続候補無線基地局選択の技術的条件としては、制御チャネルの受信状態が重要であり、従来、安定かつ十分な電界強度が観測される制御チャネルを発信している無線基地局を接続先候補として選定することにより、呼発生時に通信用チャネルの割り当てに失敗することがないようにしている（従来方式 1）。また、文献 1 のようにそれぞれの無線基地局の干渉エリア内に位置する全ての近隣無線基地局の間で、通信用チャネルの使用状況、すなわ

より、高能率な通信チャネルの割り当てを可能にする方式がある（従来方式 2）。

【0003】 一方、近年、より多くの加入者を収容し、かつ無線周波数の有効利用を図るため、音声符号化速度のハーフレート化技術が開発され、近い将来、フルレート方式とハーフレート方式が混在したシステムが現れることが予想されるが、両方式は音声符号化アルゴリズムや誤り制御方式が異なるため、互換性が無い。したがって、無線基地局では従来の無線チャネル管理に加え、複数の方式に対応する無線チャネル管理が今後必要とされる。このような状況に対応するため文献 2 のように、移動端末グループ毎（例えば、フルレート方式でのみ通信可能なグループと、フルレート方式およびハーフレート方式のいずれでも通信可能なグループ毎）に、通信用チャネルグループの選択順序に優先順位を設定し、優先順位の高い通信用チャネルグループの未使用チャネルを割り当てることにより、通信用チャネルの使用効率を高める方式がある（従来方式 3）。

【0004】 文献 1：「移動無線通信方式」特開平 1-122219（発明者 山内雪路）

文献 2：「通信チャネル割当て方式」特開昭 63-103525（発明者 田島 淳、稲葉 洋、堀川 泉）

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 上述の従来方式 1～3 では、いずれの場合も移動端末は各無線基地局の通信用チャネルの空塞状態を知らずに接続先候補の無線基地局を選択する。したがって移動端末が選択した無線基地局において移動端末が使用できる或いは使用したい方式の通信用チャネルが全て使用されている場合には、移動端末の発呼要求後、或いは移動端末への着呼要求後に行われる通信用チャネルの割り当てに失敗し、呼接続はできない。通常、移動端末は無線基地局からの制御チャネルが正常に受信され、これにより接続先候補の無線基地局を選択すると、サービス圏内にいることを移動端末利用者に表示するので、上記のような場合には、移動端末利用者はサービス圏内にいると思っているにもかかわらず、呼接続ができないという問題が生じることになる。

## 【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明のセルラ型移動無線通信システムにおける、移動端末からの接続先候補となる無線基地局の選択方法は、無線基地局は、それぞれ割り当て可能な通信用チャネルにおける方式別の使用状況を、無線基地局に個別に割り当てられた制御チャネルによって複数の移動端末に向けて放送し、移動端末は、複数の基地局が発信する制御チャネルを順次走査し、受信可能な制御チャネルの受信状態を観測するとともに、制御チャネルを発信する無線基地局における通信用チャネルの方式別の使用状況を観測し、その観測結果より、接続先候補となる無線基地局を選択する。

## 【0007】

【作用】待ち受け時または通話中チャネル切替えが必要になる時、移動局がコンタクトすべき接続先候補の無線基地局を選択するのに、無線基地局が発信する制御チャネルの受信状態と無線基地局における通信チャネルの方式別使用状況の双方の条件を併せて有利な接続先候補の無線基地局を選択する。

【0008】

【実施例】次に本発明の実施例について図面を参照して説明する。

【0009】図1は本実施例の無線基地局の選択方法が適用されるセルラ型移動無線通信システムの構成略図、図2は本発明の無線基地局の選択方法のプロセスを示す動作フロー図、図3は、制御チャネルの受信状態区分および方式別通信用チャネル群毎のチャネル使用率の観測結果の例を示す図である。

【0010】図1の移動無線通信システムは、無線セル20、30、40のほぼ中央にある無線基地局2、3、4と、これらの基地局が接続される移動体交換局1と、移動端末5からなり、移動体交換局1は一般公衆網と接続されている。なお、実際のシステムは一般に、より多数の無線基地局から構成されるが、基本的構成は本図の場合と変わらない。

【0011】移動体交換局1は、交換制御機能および無線基地局管理機能を持ち、移動端末に対して呼接続を行う。無線基地局2～4はフルレート方式およびハーフレート方式の通信用チャネルの送受信機能を持ち、それぞれ無線セル20、30、40内にある移動端末と無線通信を行う。

【0012】なお、通信用チャネルは各無線基地局毎に、かつフルレート方式およびハーフレート方式毎に指定されるものとする。無線基地局2～4はシステム内でそれぞれ指定された通信用チャネル群の運用管理を行っており、チャネル群におけるフルレート方式およびハーフレート方式毎の通信用チャネル使用率を制御チャネル21、31、41で放送している。移動端末5は呼発生時、無線基地局2～4のいずれかとコンタクトする位置にあるものとする。

【0013】続いて、図2を参照し、移動端末5が接続先候補の無線基地局を選択する動作について説明する。

【0014】最初に、無線基地局2の発信する制御チャネル21の受信電界レベルと受信品質をチェックし（ステップ1）、その受信状態をランク分けする（ステップ2）。例えば良好な順にランク1～4の4段階とし、ランク1～3は無線通信をするのに十分な受信状態の中でのランク分けで、ランク4は無線通信をするのにには不十分な受信状態とする。

【0015】なお、ランク4の場合は次の制御チャネルの受信状態のチェックに移る（ステップ2N）。

【0016】ランク1～3の場合は制御チャネル21で、

を観測し（ステップ3）、無線基地局2によって割り当て可能なフルレート方式およびハーフレート方式別の通信用チャネル群毎に通信用チャネルの使用率を知ることができる。

【0017】以上の動作を制御チャネル31、制御チャネル41とシステム内の全制御チャネルについて行い（ステップ4）、その後接続先候補の無線基地局の選択動作に移る（ステップ5）。

【0018】今一定の受信レベル以上にある各制御チャネルの受信状態および放送される使用中のチャネル観測結果が、図3のようであった場合について移動局5が行う接続候補無線基地局の選択を行う例について説明する。

【0019】選択方法は以下に示すような選択条件の組み合わせで考えられる。選択条件1はフルレート方式を採る通信用チャネルの使用率、選択条件2は、ハーフレート方式を採る通信用チャネルの使用率、選択条件3は制御チャネルの受信状態である。

【0020】例えば、フルレート方式の通信を第一に優先した場合は、まず選択条件1が100%未満で最も小さく、選択条件3がランク3以内で最も良い無線基地局を選択し、該当無線基地局が無い場合は、選択条件2が100%未満で最も小さく、選択条件3がランク3以内で最も良い無線基地局を選択する。以上の条件を満たさない場合には圏外表示をして通信できないことを利用者に通知する。したがって、図3の場合には、フルレート方式の通信用チャネル群の使用率が100%未満の無線基地局3および4の制御チャネルの受信状態ランクがいずれも3であるため、使用率がより小さい無線基地局3を選択先候補の無線基地局として選択する。この場合割り当てられる通信チャネルはフルレート方式を採ることが予定される。

【0021】逆にハーフレート方式の通信を優先した場合には選択条件2のチャネル使用率が50%であって、かつ選択条件3の受信状態ランクが優良な無線基地局2を選択することになる。

【0022】従来技術に従うならば、制御チャネルの受信状態が最も良い無線基地局2を選択することになり、空きチャネルができるまで通話できない状態になるが、上記のような選択方法によりこのような問題を避けることができる。

【0023】以上実施例について述べたが、方式区別はフルレートとハーフレートの区別に限らず、また方式の数も2方式に限られるものではない。

【0024】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明は、移動端末が各無線基地局の方式別通信用チャネル群の使用率を知り、制御チャネルの受信状態と併せて好条件にある接続先候補の無線基地局を選択することにより、呼接続時または通話中のチャネル切替時における遅延を抑制し、制御

り当ての失敗する確率を減らすことができる効果がある。また、実施例の選択方法のように移動端末がチャンネル使用率の最も小さい無線基地局から選択することにより、トラヒックを分散する効果もある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】 セルラ型移動通信システムの構成略図である。

【図 2】 図 1 のシステムにおける無線基地局の選択動作

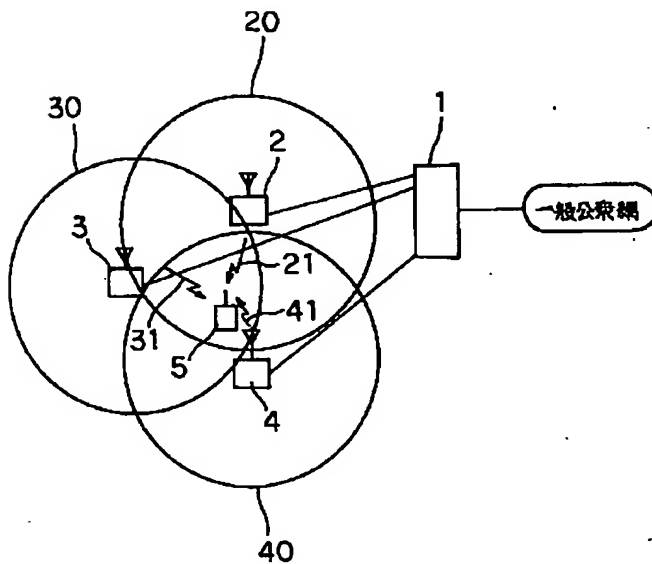
フロー図である。

【図 3】 制御チャンネルの観測結果を示す図である。

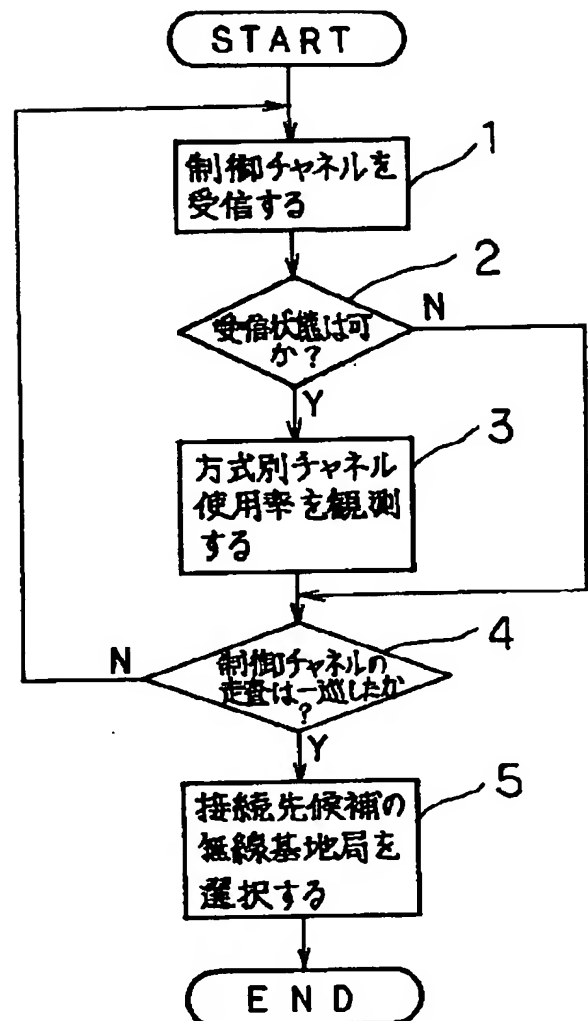
【符号の説明】

- 1 移動体交換局
- 2, 3, 4 無線基地局
- 20, 30, 40 無線セル
- 21, 31, 41 制御チャンネル

【図 1】



【図 2】



【図3】

		無線基地局 2	無線基地局 3	無線基地局 4	
制御チャネル		21	31	41	
制御チャネルの受信状態 のランク		2	3	3	--- 3
通信用 チャネル 使用率	フルレート	100%	50%	80%	--- 1
	ハーフレート	50%	60%	50%	--- 2

↑  
選択条件